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March 2, 1918

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Suffrage and Service—They Go Together

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a great deal these days about "slackers" and we associate the word in our minds with one who is not loyal to his country. But there are 57 varieties of slackers, and one of these can do much to hinder the growth of

THE WOMAN CITIZEN

The slacker we refer to is one who *neglects to renew* her subscription to the magazine. One subscription lost must be replaced by two *new* subscriptions if the circulation of the Woman Citizen is to grow. Has that thought occurred to you?

Don't Be a Slacker!

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation, in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen

171 Madison Avenue, New York

March 2, 1918

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Copyright, 1917, by
THE WOMAN CITIZEN CORPORATION

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

KNOWN IN THE 65TH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES AS SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2 and HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 1

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Conferring upon Women the Right of Suffrage.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

First introduced in the Senate, January 10, 1878, by Senator A. A. Sargent, of California.

VOTED UPON IN THE SENATE:

January 25, 1887, yeas 16, nays 34.

March 19, 1914, yeas 35, nays 34.

VOTED UPON IN THE HOUSE:

January 12, 1915, yeas 174, nays 204.

January 10, 1918, yeas 274, nays 136.

Victory!

Present Status:

IN THE SENATE:

Reported from Committee

September 13, every member of Committee approving.

On the calendar. Date for vote not fixed.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

March 2, 1918

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

What Every Senator Knows

EVERY Senator knows that woman suffrage is coming as certain as the sun is sure to rise tomorrow. Every Senator knows that with women voting to the North of us in Canada, to the South of us in Mexico, to the West in half our territory, and in the big Empire State, woman suffrage for the nation cannot be long postponed. Every Senator knows that if the Federal Amendment does not pass now, the question of woman suffrage will be a live issue in the congressional and senatorial elections this autumn. He knows that the next Congress would in all probability pass the Amendment if this one does not, but failing there, that the question could not possibly be evaded or avoided longer than 1920, when the Federal Amendment will be written in the platforms of all parties. Realizing these obvious facts, most Senators want to meet the issue now and have done with it.

AMONG them are splendid men of broad vision, large intelligence and fearless action; men who know that woman suffrage is right as well as inevitable, and they will fight for it without thought of cost or reward to themselves. These are the kind of men who in all lands have made history and led the world onward. There are Republicans and Democrats among them. No party strife or party enmity or petty jealousy mars the fine "team work" these men are doing for us and our cause. It is a pull altogether that the women of our nation may have a "square deal," and America regain her lost place as leader of democracy.

BUT there is opposition, which naturally divides itself into three classes.

1. The Southern group which contends that suffrage for women will stir the members of Negro suffrage into a menacing flame.

2. The bigoted, narrow-minded who are fanatically opposed to woman suffrage though all the world is in favor.

3. The few individuals who gave their pledges to the German wets to vote against woman suffrage before their election, doubtless in return for campaign help.

So the struggle goes on in the Senate while the truth is percolating through prejudiced understandings that a country is placed in rather a ridiculous position which boasts in press and on platform that it is fighting for world democracy, yet possesses representatives in its highest law-making body who are fighting to keep democracy (self-government) out of our own country.

AN American who paid a recent visit to France tells the following story:

One of our boys, returning to camp from an afternoon off, was stopped by the sudden call of Halt from a sentry. "Halt!" exclaimed the soldier, "don't halt me, I'm a half hour late as it is." So when the Senators cry Halt to the Federal Amendment, we reply, "Great Heavens, men, our nation is half a century late with this thing now."

Every Senator is beginning to realize this fact and is asking himself and his colleagues, "How can I, how can you, stand for no votes for women, yet expect women with votes to support my party?"

C. C. C.

Answering Yours of Recent Date

FROM East and West, North and South the queries come by dozens and scores: "When will the vote be taken in the Senate?" "What is holding back the vote?" "Why don't you press the vote now?" etc., etc.

The date for the vote in the Senate is not yet set, but the vote is coming sure and certain, and when it comes it will carry victory with it. Every political party now, either in its platform adopted in 1916, or by resolutions of its national committee, is pledged to the Federal Amendment. The acknowledged leaders of both parties in North and West are out-spoken in its behalf. The chairmen of both dominant political parties' national committees are favorable to it. The President of the United States and most of his cabinet have espoused the Federal Amendment publicly. The minority (Republican) leaders in House and Senate, and the "whips" of both parties in both Houses are earnest supporters of it.

C. C. C.

A Two-thirds Vote

A FULL Senate includes 96 members. The Federal Suffrage Amendment requires a two-thirds vote, and two-thirds of 96 is 64. New Jersey and Wisconsin have each a vacancy. In New Jersey the courts announced that the governor possessed the authority to appoint the successor of the lately deceased Senator Hughes, a friend of the amendment,

and Governor Edge has named David Baird. The Legislature of Wisconsin is wrestling with the question as to whether the governor there may be given the authority to appoint a successor to Senator Husting, also a friend of the amendment. If both vacancies are filled before the vote on the amendment is taken, 64 votes will be required to carry it. If one senator, only, is appointed before the vote is taken, 64 votes will also be necessary, but if the Senate stands at 94, as now, 63 votes will be necessary to make a two-thirds vote.

On a two-thirds vote the pairs are made two for, to one against, and it is often an intricate and difficult matter to arrange. The Senate is particular about its pairs, and usually in controversial matters all members either vote or pair for or against.

C. C. C.

When Women Register

DURING five hours on Friday and the whole of Saturday of last week the women of four congressional districts in New York city had a chance to qualify as voters at the coming special congressional election on March 5 by presenting themselves at the registration booths. It is estimated by the press that there were about 131,000 women eligible in the four districts. Of these more than 25 per cent registered. To get a fair idea of the highly creditable showing this made, contrast with it the record made by New York city's men voters in 1914, when a question of such state-wide importance as the re-making of New York's Constitution was at stake. The total registration of men voters in New York city in 1913 for a general election was 667,609. In 1914 the total New York city vote on this vital question of a new constitution was exactly 103,401. That is to say, only about 16 per cent of the men carried over from the registration for the general election in 1913 cared enough about the question of a new constitution to go and vote one way or the other at the special election of 1914.

Again, look at the deadly parallel between the registration figures at the general election of November, 1913, and the vote at the special election in 1914 for the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Congressional Districts, two of the four districts in which women registered in New York city Friday and Saturday. They read as follows:

A. D.	Registered at General Election of Nov., 1913 (Men)	Vote at Special Election, 1914 (Men)
13	6,798	1,478
19	14,906	1,770
20	7,574	1,321
21	12,235	1,501
22	8,031	1,766
23	25,984	4,211
	75,528	12,047

Look at the similar figures for the Seventh and Eighth Congressional Districts:

A. D.	Registered at General Election of Nov., 1913 (Men)	Vote at Special Election, 1914 (Men)
1	8,078	1,715
2	6,140	847
4	8,680	1,258
9	16,311	1,850
14	6,831	930
16	19,434	2,724
	65,474	9,324

Special elections, therefore, may be conceded to command between one-sixth and one-seventh of the attention of New York men that general elections command, whereas they commanded last week more than one-fourth of the attention of New York women, and, at that, women who have never voted before, and who labored under the disadvantage of not having the registration date set until within three or four days of the date that they had to go and register—not to mention the added disadvantage of a violent snowstorm and only a day and a fraction in which to register.

From all which it will be seen that, bolster up men's interest in politics as you may, concede them all the special privileges that you will, and make it as hard for women as you choose, you are yet likely to get from women a more vigorous reaction in the way of political interest than you are likely to get from men.

It Was a Great Victory

THE efforts to belittle the suffrage victory in Great Britain are as deplorably futile and as crabbed in flavor when they emanate from a professedly pro-suffrage paper like the New York *Call* as when they emanate from that eternally delectable, if now defunct anti sheet, the *Protest*. The former has added its wails to those of the latter over the "dishonesty" of suffragists, the *Call's* immediate point of grievance being that the *Woman Citizen* has featured British women as having won the vote when not all British women have won it.

From time to time the *Woman Citizen* has been at particular pains to point out the unduly restrictive features of the Representation of the People Bill, both as to class and sex. In spite of those features the enfranchisement of six million British women may be taken as conclusive, and we stand by our language as doing no more than justice to a present already pregnant with the future. In accepting the ludicrous sex discriminations of the bill along with its continued favoritism toward property, British women have secured a working base for universal suffrage on which the suffrage structure will soon be complete, while the noise of the undiscriminating critics of this world and the next goes on beating feebly about its foundations.

Property still out-votes humanity in Great Britain. Sailor and soldier boys of nineteen have, in British estimation, reached the age of discretion which a woman cannot reach until she is thirty, but for all that and all that the victory of the Representation of the People Bill was a great victory.

Who Bids?

WHILE the political parties are showing the most hospitable disposition to enroll the women voters of New York at the sign of the rooster, the elephant, the bull moose, et al., here come the antis with this remarkable proposition: "Let us in, too. We want to be enrolled so that we can vote to take their votes away from these new voters whom you are counting on to swell your ranks."

What party wants to take to its bosom this disruptive element that naively advertises its intention of voting away from the party with which it enrolls whatever advantage may accrue through women's votes?

Who bids?

Stop the Waste!

EVERY good housewife hates waste. It must have given thousands of women a positive ache—both in their hearts and in their slender purses—to read the published statement of the New York Board of Health that during January more than 18,167,220 pounds of food material went to waste in Manhattan and Brooklyn, owing to defective transportation. Most of it was perishable vegetables, spoiled by freezing or through delay upon the road. Much of it could have been saved, according to the Commissioner, if it had been used as soon as it reached the city; but it stood around upon sidings or in railroad yards till it was ruined, and had to go to the dump.

"Father, why does the little dog chase his tail?" the small boy asked. And the father answered:

"Out of economy. He is trying to make both ends meet."

Our country is only playing at economy as yet. While the housewives are pinching and saving at home, scores of big public leaks are running wide open; and waste of food in America means waste of the life-blood of men, women and children across the sea. It is high time that women as well as men should apply their best brains to find a way to stop the leaks; and the ballot will be a stimulus to women to set their wits to the common task.

A. S. B.

It Follows

"HAS the aspiring class shown that they are fit for suffrage?" asks the venerable Dr. Kemp P. Battle, president of the University of North Carolina. "Did not they in England burn houses, pour tar into mail boxes and pose as martyrs of starvation?"

To which replies Mrs. Mary Skeen Venable: "If the American women are held by Dr. Battle responsible for the acts of the English women, then it must follow 'as the day the night' that American gentlemen should voluntarily relinquish their ballots because of the acts of German men."

"It is to be hoped that the United States will not come in at the tail end of the procession of Anglo-Saxon nations in this political recognition of one-half of the race in their population."—*Baltimore American.*

One-Minute Talks for the F. S. A.

THE City Council of Cambridge, Mass., by a vote of 9 in favor to 5 against has put itself on record as favoring the passage of the Federal Amendment.

"HOWEVER haughtily the Senate may demean itself, that more or less august body is promptly responsive to the impulses of the people when plainly interpreted, and, assuredly, woman suffrage has already won its fight in the hearts of men. The Senate will hardly be able to withstand the pressure loosed by the action of the House and the indorsement of the President."—Dallas *Morning News.*

MISSISSIPPI will give a vote for the Federal Suffrage Amendment in the Senate through Senator Vardaman, who is very definitely for it. The Amendment also has an able friend in Mississippi in the Jackson *Daily News*, from which the following is quoted:

"For several years it has been evident to all discerning minds that universal suffrage for women is inevitable.

"Congress recently passed a constitutional amendment for submission of this question to the states. That it will pass the Senate is a foregone conclusion, and that it will be ratified by the required majority of states is equally certain."

IN a recent issue the Dallas (Texas) *Journal* takes occasion to say:

"The action of the executive committee of the National Democratic Committee in favor of the suffrage amendment, and the referendum vote upon which it was founded, are highly significant in more ways than one. This support, following President Wilson's indorsement of the measure, practically assures a favorable vote in the Senate. It is a condition, not a theory, which confronts the parties. Therefore, it is not surprising that Senators are courting rather than spurning the advocates of votes for women, and it scarcely can be doubted that the astute and gallant Democrats will be there with the flowers when the roll is called up yonder in the Senate."

"EQUAL suffrage has become, in the minds of thoughtful persons, an essential to democratic government," says the Boston *Record* editorially, and in the *Herald* the editor says, "This country will not continue indefinitely with the ballot on one basis in the Empire State—and in a dozen others—and on a radically less liberal scale in the rest of the country."

"There never was any justification for denying women the vote," says the *American*, and the *Post* says, in support of the President's advocacy of federal suffrage, "His attitude was evidently the outcome of a sincerely changed belief as to the best methods of obtaining votes for women." Calling attention to the line-up of the suffrage vote as to party, the *Transcript* editor says, "These facts are likely to be remembered by women voters." The *Christian Science Monitor* says, "Withholding of the vote from women is a relic of barbarism, is an inheritance of feudalism."

Keeping Up With Suffrage

IF THE residents of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, are not conversant with the ins and outs of governmental machinery, it will be because they neglected the opportunity to know their city, state and country, through the course of lectures offered by the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association. Ever since December and continuing through to May, lectures and discussions have been scheduled with such speakers as Mayor Gainer of Providence, Hon. Richard Jennings, Republican floor leader, John C. Dunning, Professor of Political Economy of Brown University, Isaac O. Winslow, Superintendent of Schools and Dr. Charles V. Chapin, who has spoken on health and recreation.

When the Equal Suffrage Association established a Woman's Committee on schools whose special province was to work for women on the school committee of Providence, it little knew how popular the movement would become. The interest in this movement was so general that the state suffrage association decided to make it quite independent and general, with the result that every woman's organization was invited to be represented on the committee, regardless of the attitude such organizations might have toward suffrage. "The Rights of Children" is the slogan of the committee which hopes to have women some day occupying some of the places now held by the thirty men members of the school committee.

A SMALL lobby is maintained by the Equal Suffrage Association at the state capitol and one of the measures it is backing is the child welfare bill which the club women of the tate have long wanted enacted. The bill seeks to establish a child welfare department under the supervision of the Board of Health and provides that a woman shall be the director of the department with power to employ paid or unpaid assistants.

Much work is being done in behalf of the passage of the Federal Amendment, the signatures of the leading men of affairs in the state being included in the big petition sent to all of the Rhode Island representatives and senators in Congress.

The officers of the state suffrage association also continue active in war service work. Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, president, is a member of the executive committee of the Red Cross and Publicity Chairman of the Rhode Island Division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense. The Honorary Vice-President, Mrs. Walter Peck, is chairman of the Liberty Loan and the First Vice-President, Miss Helen Emerson, is a member of the executive board of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense.

THE tabulation of the woman's census of the state of Rhode Island, which has been done under the direction of Miss Nettie Bauer, one of the vice-presidents of the Equal Suffrage Association, is a big piece of work which is proving of invaluable assistance to the state.

Following the taking of the census last June, in pursuance of an order from Governor Beeckman, a tabulation of the female census was made, according to occupation, the work

MISS NETTIE BAUER

being done by volunteers under the direction of Miss Bauer. From this tabulation a complete list of the graduate nurses, undergraduate, attendant and pupil nurses was compiled at the request of the United States Government. The Food Administration has found the tabulated lists of service in choosing women suitable for the food conservation campaign. The Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense is copying lists from the cards that the chairman of each of the city wards of Providence may know the potential qualities for service of every woman in that ward.

THE New Jersey suffragists are pleased with the result of their patriotic venture at Camp Dix where they established a Soldiers' Club House. The records show that during the first seven weeks that the club house was open, 2,766 different men registered, and the average attendance on those days when the men have a few hours' leave from camp is 150 to 200. During the enforced absence of the soldiers, while Camp Dix was under quarantine, the club house was put in apple-pie order for the re-opening and there were a number of gifts of furniture from suffragists and their friends.

THERE is nothing like rubbing in an injustice to wake up the world to the point of rubbing out an injustice. That's what's happening in Texas now. A common grievance that makes the whole world kin has drawn the disfranchised woman and the disfranchised soldier together.

If it were not that the Texan on the Mexican border was "done out of" his vote for President in 1916, while men from New York and New Jersey were voting just as if they were in their own home towns, the Texans wouldn't know so well how women feel about not being people.

Texas in 1916 had no provision for absent voters. Moreover, the constitution of Texas disfranchises "all soldiers, marines and seamen employed in the service of the Army and Navy of the United States."

THAT this is a very real grievance for men of the state to bear, whose only crime is that they are far from their native polling booths in the service of their country, did not prick the Texas Legislature to the point of remedy. But it troubled the women suffragists. They know what it is like to be disfranchised; and they have set to work to get the constitution amended so that soldiers may vote.

At a recent luncheon Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of Galveston, president of the Texas Equal Suffrage Association, announced that if a special session of the Texas Legislature should be called this year, the suffragists would ask for the enactment of a bill entitling women to vote in the primary election of the present year. This would mean that women relatives of men in camps could vote to safeguard their interests.

AT present aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens may vote, which, with the soldiers away from home, means putting an undue advantage into the hands of those not vitally interested in the prosecution of the war. That this situation is worthy of immediate attention and that Texas is beginning to see the necessity of enfranchising its women for the welfare of the state is evidenced by the Dallas semi-weekly *Farm News* editor:

"Let the women vote. There can be no doubt of the legality of such a measure," declares the *Farm News*. "And Mrs. Fisher Cunningham presents a forcible argument favoring it."

HERE is what one good suffragist is doing to aid in the war work, and there are many others all over the country who are doing their share with equal generosity. Mrs. Jennie Ory of Anniston, Alabama, keeps open house two days in the week for the soldier boys at the nearby camp, and some 900 soldiers have enjoyed the hospitality of this home. As chairman of the Woman's Council for Defense Work, Mrs. Ory has adopted two wards at the Base Hospital and visits them twice a week, taking the convalescents for a drive and providing a special entertainment once a week. Just now Mrs. Ory is interested in raising funds to furnish a rest room for the sick boys.

THE Kenton County Equal Franchise Association, of Kentucky, of which Mrs. Frank A. Rothier is president, is doing good work for War Relief. Among other things this organization, in contributing to the comfort of our sailors on the battleship "Kentucky," was the first society in Cincinnati, Covington or vicinity to furnish free wool for knitting the much-needed garments. This Association has also organized a Red Cross unit which meets once a week for work, making this the first society in Kentucky to form a suffrage unit in the Red Cross.

THE Montana legislature, on February 23, passed a resolution asking Congress to grant nation-wide suffrage to women. Having enjoyed equal suffrage in that state since 1914, Montana wants all the states to know and enjoy the benefits of having men and women on an equal political footing.

Canal Zone Sentiment

TO Judge Frederick G. Swanson, of Balboa, Canal Zone, *The Woman Citizen* is indebted for a copy of a resolution adopted by the board of representatives of the Federal Employees Union of the Canal Zone, which includes about 700 members.

The Union on the Canal Zone includes a number of the school teachers and nurses and other women employees of the Panama Canal. Such have not been particularly active in the affairs of the Union, however, and have no representatives on the Board of Control. The resolution was therefore presented and passed by the mere men who have been most active in work of the organization.

Judge Swanson says that while there was some little discussion as to the propriety of resolutions of the kind enclosed, there was no dissenting vote from any of the board of representatives. He presented the resolution himself as vice-president of the union and a member of the board of representatives, composed of 26.

THE resolution follows:

Whereas, The cause of equal (or woman) suffrage is supported by logical reasons, too well known to need repeating, and is favored by the American Federation of Labor and the large majority of organizations affiliated thereto; and

Whereas, The trend of the times is toward a greater democracy in the control of government everywhere, and

Whereas, The United States Congress possesses all necessary authority to submit to the several states for ratification any amendment to the Constitution which they may approve, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Canal Zone Federal Employees Union endorses the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Constitution and through the National Federation of Federal Employees urges the Senate, as has already been done by the House, to ratify its submission to the several states for adoption or rejection, and be it further

Resolved, That this action is urged as entirely consistent with either a national or state rights policy, since one of the most important of state rights is that to a voice in the changing of the law or authority by which all should be governed, and the most radical of state rights proponents have never taken the stand that the Constitution should not be amended in accord with the manner provided in such Constitution.

Lively Caucuses

TWO lively caucuses took place in the town of West Hartford, Conn., recently, at which Mrs. C. W. Turner, running on the Democratic ticket and Mrs. H. H. Marshall, running on the Republican ticket, received the nominations for vacancies on the Board of Education, defeating in each case the male candidate for the nomination. Mrs. Turner, the Democratic candidate, was nominated for the position by a vote of 32 to 5 over the male candidate. The Republicans, not to be outdone by the Democrats, in spite of strong anti opposition, succeeded in nominating Mrs. Marshall, who received 53 of the 94 votes cast.

In commenting on the caucuses, the most unusual the town has ever had, the Hartford *Courant* said: "The feature of the caucus was the nomination of Mrs. Marshall on the school committee. Charles Deckleman read and presented the petition of the 128 signatures of persons desiring a woman member, stating at the same time that the women, of whom there were many present, were there in a peaceful mood and that their presence was not to be regarded in any sense political.

"Professor Charles S. Lane of the school committee spoke of the work which would come up in the next year and argued that while he favored women a man would be more successful in the work to come. Ballot was resorted to for the nomination and out of the 94 votes cast, Mrs. Marshall received 53, and was therefore placed in nomination. Others spoke briefly in favor of a woman member of the board, realizing that there would be more women voters in the future and that it was time to "get into line" and have a woman on the school board. The opinion was expressed at the Republican caucus that it would not be well in face of the fact that the Democrats had nominated Mrs. Turner to have the Republican caucus go on record as not favoring the women on the board."

Gifts to Suffrage

AT a recent meeting of the executive board of the Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association held at the home of Mrs. Henry Townshend in New Haven, Miss Katharine Ludington, president of the organization, announced a gift of $2,000. Mrs. Whitney Blake of New Haven was the donor of $1,000. The name of the other donor was not made public by Miss Ludington. This money will be used to put organizers into the field to carry on the work of the new political organization which is being rapidly effected throughout the state.

Reports given by county chairmen at this meeting showed that the new political leaders are beginning work vigorously and that every bit of pressure possible is being brought to bear on Senators Brandegee and McLean for their favorable vote on the Federal Suffrage Amendment when it comes before the Senate. Mrs. Marion Nichol Rawson, acting chairman of Fairfield county, reported that at a recent county meeting it was voted to begin a new drive for the amendment in every town in the county. Mrs. Richard Howell, the new leader of the town of Stratford, is making a blanket canvass of the 6,000 voters of that town with the expectation of obtaining the signatures of 4,000 voters to a petition asking the Senators of the state to vote favorably on the amendment. By this means Mrs. Howell hopes to show that there is at least one town in which the majority of the voters desire the enfranchisement of women.

A PLAN for the establishment of courses on citizenship, in which questions of national and municipal government will be discussed and explained to prospective women voters, was outlined by Mrs. Charles G. Morris, of New Haven. In accordance with this plan the executive board of the association hopes to put a citizenship worker into the field to establish such courses in towns all over the state.

Up to Its Record

IN its work for the Senate vote Pennsylvania is duplicating the vigorous campaign which was carried on previous to the vote in the House, when 23 of the 36 Congressmen voted for the Federal Suffrage Amendment. The Woman Suffrage Association of the Keystone State has no stronger ally than the press, which is giving constant assistance through its news and editorial columns. Over 100 of the more important Pennsylvania papers have come out with strong editorials within the last few weeks, presenting the logic of the situation in such a convincing light that suffragists feel it leaves a senator no stone to stand on save the Amendment.

The campaign to raise $30,000, Pennsylvania's share of the sum necessary to maintain the Women's Oversea Hospitals is being pushed with enthusiasm through the various county organizations. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, secretary of the state suffrage association, has taken the general chairmanship of the work for that state and is urging each county to appoint its hospital committee.

The list of county gatherings scheduled for the spring started off with the Montgomery County convention on February 13, with Mrs. Charles Noel Edge of New York City as the speaker. Then followed Lancaster County, which elected Mrs. I. H. Herr and a strong committee to carry on the work of the year. An elaborate convention program was planned by Philadelphia for the twenty-third at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. John O. Miller and Mrs. William West scheduled to speak at the sessions. A war-time dinner followed by a patriotic rally in the Rose Garden was the feature of the evening. Lycoming County held its convention on the same day.

As Mr. Hays Sees It

MRS. RICHARD E. EDWARDS, president of the Woman's Franchise League of Indiana, has made public a statement which was signed recently by Mr. Will H. Hays, newly elected chairman of the National Republican Committee, in which Mr. Hays set forth his views in regard to the Federal Suffrage Amendment.

The statement made by Mr. Hays follows:

"In view of the fact that one-quarter of the states of the Union have now extended full suffrage to woman, and

"In view of the fact that since the war began suffrage has been granted or pledged to the women of Canada, Great Britain, Russia and France, and

"In view of the fact that every state and country which has tried woman suffrage gives unanimous evidence that the women voters have proved a positive force for good,

"I believe that when the world is fighting for democracy—'the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government'—the time has come to take steps insuring political freedom to the women of the entire United States, and I therefore ask the Sixty-fifth Congress to submit the Federal Suffrage Amendment to be ratified by the Legislatures of the several states."

HENRY W. KIEL
MAYOR OF ST. LOUIS

MEN OF PROMINENCE FORM A SUFFRAGE ADVISORY BOARD TO THE EQUAL SUFFRAGE LEAGUE OF MISSOURI

MELVILLE L. WILKINSON
CHAIRMAN MISSOURI DIVISION
STATE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

Leading Mid-Westerners

LEADING lawyers, business and labor men, educators, politicians, clergymen, social workers, and medical men of St. Louis have formed a Men's Advisory Committee to the Equal Suffrage League, to assist in the suffrage movement in Missouri.

The Committee has been formed entirely under the sponsorship of men. Jackson Johnson, president of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the Board of the International Shoe Co., acted as chairman of the Organizing Committee of eight, composed of N. A. McMillan, president of the St. Louis Union Trust Co., Ernest W. Stix, president of Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., Joseph E. Woracek, Sec. of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union; Edward F. Gortra, Missouri Committeeman on the National Democratic Committee; Benjamin Gratz, Treasurer of American Mfg. Co.; E. M. Grossman, Chairman Four-Minute Men and J. L. Babler, Missouri Committeeman on the Republican National Committee. While the original plan was to form an Advisory Committee of One Hundred, the Committee has grown until it promises to number nearly two hundred of Saint Louis' most influential citizens.

GOVERNOR GARDNER, in regretting his inability to accept appointment on the Committee, stated that he believed he could be of more assistance to the movement outside the Committee and called attention again to his public declaration in favor of woman suffrage. Mayor Kiel of St. Louis and Louis P. Aloe, president of the Board of Aldermen, always ready to assist in the suffrage movement, have become members. Other men of the city Administration on the Advisory Committee are Philip B. Fouke, member of the Police Board; Nelson Cunliff, Commissioner of Parks and Recreation; Charles H. Daues, City Counsellor; Nat Goldstein, Circuit Clerk; Dr. Cleveland H. Shutt, Hospital Commissioner; Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets and Sewers, and Lawrence McDaniel, Circuit Attorney.

Colin M. Selph, Saint Louis Postmaster, United States District Attorney Arthur L. Oliver, and James R. Dunn, Inspector in charge of U. S. Immigration Service, are members. Congressmen Igoe and Dyer sent their acceptances from Washington. A long list of well-known attorneys is found among the members, including Judge William H. Allen and Judge William Dee Becker, Saint Louis Court of Appeals, and Judge Thomas C. Hennings, Circuit Court.

MELVILLE L. WILKINSON, Chairman State Council of National Defense and president of Scruggs, Vandervoort and Barney Dry Goods Co.; Clarence H. Howard, president of Commonwealth Steel Co.; Murray Carleton, Chairman Board Carleton Dry Goods Co.; W. S. McChesney, president Terminal Railway Association; George W. Niedringhaus, president National Enameling and Stamping Co.; W. J. Kinsella, president Hanley-Kinsella Coffee and Spice Co.; A. C. Brown, president Hamilton-Brown Shoe Co., and W. K. Bixby, Director St. Louis Union Trust Co., are among the business men

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TWO HUNDRED OF ST. LOUIS'S MOST INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS BAND TOGETHER FOR SUFFRAGE DRIVE

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"IN THIS AGE, WHEN THE HIGHER IMPULSES DEMAND EXPRESSION, WE CANNOT AFFORD TO EXCLUDE WOMEN FROM DIRECT REPRESENTATION IN ALL PUBLIC AFFAIRS"

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ICS AND FINANCE;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE

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In Suffrage Fight

THE bankers of the city are well represented by F. O. Watts, president Third National Bank; John G. Lonsdale, president National Bank of Commerce; Henry T. Ferriss, vice-president Mortgage Trust Co.; George A. Meyer, president International Bank of Commerce, and others.

In addition to Joseph E. Woracek, of the Organizing Committee, the labor leaders are P. J. Morrin, Sec. District Council of Bridge and Iron Workers; Owen Miller, Sec. American Federation of Musicians; B. F. Lamb, Sec. Machinist Union; Joseph Hauser, Sec. Brewers' and Malsters' Union No. 6; William Canavan, Sec. Moving Picture Operators' Union.

Dr. John W. Withers, Superintendent of Instruction and Dr. George B. Mangold, Director of Missouri School of Social Economy and the following Washington University professors are members: W. F. Gephart, Department of Economics; Otto F. Heller, Department of Languages; Dean Alex S. Langsdorf, School of Engineering; Dr. Leo Loeb, Department of Pathology; E. H. Wuerpel, director of Art School; Tyrrell Williams, Law School; Roland Usher, Department of History, and George R. Dock, Department of Internal Medicine, Medical School.

DEAN CARROLL DAVIS, Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. John W. Day, Church of the Unity; Dr. John W. McIvor, Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. W. S. Bitting, Second Baptist Church; George E. O'Dell, Leader St Louis Ethical Society; Rev. Samuel W. Woodrow, Pilgrim Congregational Church; Rev. Benjamin Young, Union Methodist Church, are among the clergy who have identified themselves with the local movement for the enfranchisement of American women.

Branch Rickey, president of the St. Louis Base Ball Club and William Marion Reedy, editor, *The Mirror*, long a friend of the local suffragists, have taken their places on the Men's Advisory Committee.

Captain Dwight F. Davis, 35th Division, stationed at Camp Doniphan, sent his acceptance of appointment from Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

IN a statement to the press about the organization of the Committee, Mr. Jackson Johnson said, "As our civilization advances and our society becomes more complex, nearly every activity of the Government affects the individual more pointedly, and every need of the individual requires more personal attention. The result is that nearly every economic question of public interest directly affects the home. Aside from any sentimental consideration, these questions cannot be fairly solved unless woman's point of view is adequately presented and, for some reason, men either will not or cannot fully interpret and express at the polls this feeling. In this age, when the higher impulses demand expression, we cannot afford to continue to exclude women from direct representation in all public affairs."

W. A. Layman, president of the Wagner Electric Co., stated, "My views on this subject (the national enfranchisement of American women, have changed strongly within the last year, and though lukewarm in the past, I now favor granting suffrage to the women, who are doing such magnificent work in support of the Government at this time."

REV. CARROLL DAVIS
DEAN OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

MEN OF THE MIDDLE WEST BELIEVE IN PROTECTING WOMEN BY GIVING THEM THE MEANS TO HELP THEMSELVES

DR. JOHN W. WITHERS
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, ST. LOUIS BOARD OF EDUCATION

The Mother of Clubs to the Mother of Hospitals

SOROSIS, the mother of all the incorporated women's clubs in the United States, is celebrating its fiftieth birthday this month, and by way of a birthday present it has spent more than $2,600 to purchase an ambulance for the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

This motor ambulance carries on its sides a red cross, the medical emblem, of Æsculapius, the name of the hospital, and a plate saying, "Donated by Sorosis." It has already been shipped and is now on the way to fulfill its mission of mercy. Thus a pioneer in woman's clubs has united with a pioneer in woman's hospitals, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, to send to the front the first American hospital unit staffed entirely by women. And this is in accord with the founders of both club and hospital.

ALICE CAREY, poetess and first president of Sorosis, once said:

"We have proposed the inculcation of deeper and broader ideas among women, proposed to teach them to think for themselves and get their opinions at first hand, not so much because it is their right as because it is their duty. We have also proposed to open new avenues of employment to women—to make them less dependent and less burdensome—to lift them out of unwomanly self-distrust and disqualifying diffidence into womanly self-respect and self-knowledge. To teach them to make all work honorable, by each doing the share that falls to her, or that she may work out to herself agreeable to her own special aptitude, cheerfully and faithfully—not going down to it, but bringing it up to her. We have proposed to enter our protest against all idle gossip, against all demoralizing and wicked waste of time, also, against the follies and the tyrannies of fashion, against all external impositions and disabilities; in short, against each and every thing that opposes the full development and use of the faculties conferred upon us by our Creator."

THIS is what Sorosis has been standing for these fifty years. Its list of presidents, since Alice Carey's time, reads as follows:

Alice Carey, Jennie C. Croly, Charlotte B. Wilbur, Jennie C. Croly, M. Louise Thomas, Ella Dietz Clymer, Jeanne de la M. Lozier, Fannie I. Helmuth, Mary Dame Hall, Dimies T. S. Denison, Charlotte B. Wilbur, Fannie H. Carpenter, May Riley Smith and Anne Lupton Prince.

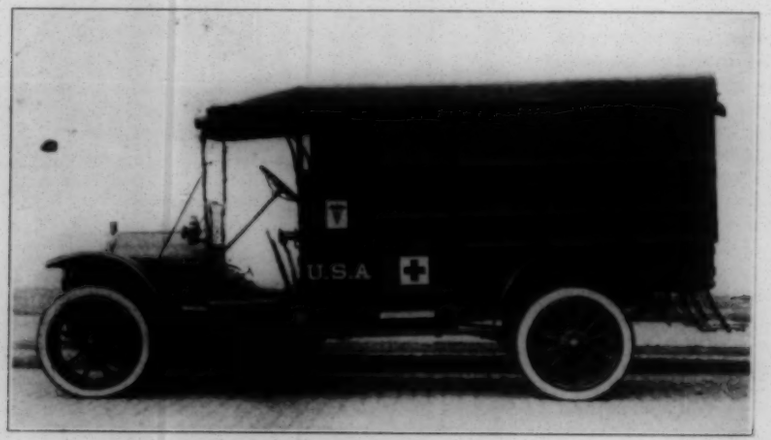
ANNE LUPTON PRINCE

Its present president, Mrs. Prince, tells the *Woman Citizen:*

"Sorosis was the pioneer of course, in helping woman find herself, and the universal testimony of those who have come under the influence of Sorosis is this: 'If I have succeeded in any line of work it is because of the training I have had in Sorosis.' 'Whatever I do, I do better because of the training I have had in Sorosis.' The spirit of loyalty to each other, and to the Sorosis ideals, makes better women of all of us, than we could ever have been without it.

"In 1889, when Sorosis was twenty-one years old, a call was sent to ninety-three clubs, throughout the country—sixty-one clubs were represented, literally from Maine to California—and the General Federation of Women's Clubs was formed.

"For our fiftieth anniversary, or for the work of this year, we have invested $1,000 in a Liberty bond. We have fitted an aero squadron with 600 knitted garments, counting to a value of $1,500 completed, and now the ambulance at $2,600—a little more, I think. The anniversary breakfast on March 18 will be simple, as befits the times, but the spirit that makes us better women will be there—the wonderful bond of fellowship."



SOROSIS'S DONATION TO THE HOSPITAL UNIT

Kill It!

By Nelle Swartz, Executive Secretary of the Consumers' League of New York

SCARCELY had the 1918 session of the Legislature convened when Elon R. Brown, a well known anti-suffragist from Watertown, N. Y., introduced a bill giving the Industrial Commission power to suspend the labor law, in whole or in part, during the period of the war.

The bill is identical with a bill fathered by Senator Brown last year, which passed both Senate and Assembly, but was vetoed by Governor Whitman.

This bill—Senate Int. No. 210—if enacted into law would give unheard of powers to a Commission. The Commission could, for example, suspend the night work law for women, the fifty-four hour law for women; it could suspend the laws for the protection of workers from fire "if such laws shall hamper or interfere with the successful prosecution of the present war."

England warned this country that a headlong, unthinking policy of blind haste in suspending labor laws during the war led to a needless waste of precious human strength. England has told us that increased output is to be gained through the saving of the workers' health and strength, not the taxing of endurance to the breaking point.

LLOYD GEORGE has said that England has made every possible blunder and suggests that we study their blunders, so as to begin where England is now, not where they were three years ago. We should profit by their mistakes.

What the public ought to know and is entitled to ask is, who is behind this sordid business?

Responsible organizations in the state, organizations like the Merchants Association, the Men's and Women's City Clubs, the State Suffrage Party, the Consumers' League, the National and State Child Labor Committee, are whole-heartedly against these bills.

The employers who manage their industries efficiently, the employers who pay the prevailing rate of wage, the employers who are not opposed to trade unions, do not want suspension of the labor laws. They know that in a long race it is endurance, not sprinting, that wins. Who *IS* behind this bill?

THE employment bureaus throughout the state report large numbers of unemployed. Hundreds of able-bodied men and women flock to these agencies daily in search of work. Even those who have not yet learned that increased hours decreases rather than increases output should appreciate the unsoundness of allowing overtime work when thousands are walking the streets without employment.

The City Bar Association tells us that the Brown bill is clearly unconstitutional, but let us not wait to carry it to the courts. The place to kill this iniquitous measure is in the Legislature. Women of this state, let your Assemblymen and Senators know that you are opposed to the Brown Bill, Senate Int. No. 210. Now, as never before, take your stand against industrial exploitation.

The Book Stall

Still More Civics *

THE student who has read thus far in civics will want to read Bryce's *American Commonwealth*, written in 1896, but revised frequently since then. Lord Bryce's longer book, of which this is an abridgment, was not written as a text book, but as a review of our institutions. It is the more interesting for this reason, as nothing but the outsider's point of view could make the idiosyncratic double sovereignty in American government stand out so clearly. Occasionally the European point of view works curiously, as when Lord Bryce assumes that there are no two sides to the question of paying salaries to legislators; but says in effect that paying members is a bad thing but *it does not seem to do much harm in America.* The book is clear as a bell, splendidly arranged and interestingly written. It is excellent both for reading and for reference.

One subject which is neglected in this group as in all civics books, addressed to whatever class of reader, is the citizenship of women: even woman suffrage, the best known aspect of the subject, is given scant notice. Bryce gives it nine words in a footnote and in his many revisions he has not troubled to bring the footnote up to date, so his readers in 1917 are informed that in the states of Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho women have the right to vote! Almost all other civics give the anti-suffrage argument as much or more space than the suffrage. When Willoughby, in his *Rights and Duties of American Citizenship*, one of the older standard books, gives woman suffrage over almost *in toto* to the antis it creates a sense of insecurity in the reader as to the maturity of his thought on other political principles.

GUITTEAU, WILLIAM BACKUS: *Government and Politics in the United States.* Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1916. (Like Garner, not so readable but stronger in primary sources.)

Willoughby, W. W.: *Rights and Duties of American Citizens.* American Book Company, 1910. (Somewhat the same type of book. Goes more into the philosophy of government. The chapter on Party Government and machinery is good.)

Ashley, Roscoe Lewis: *American Government.* Macmillan, 1916. Also his *New Civics.* Macmillan, 1917.

(For the same grade of readers as Guitteau. *American Government* has an excellent chapter on the United States Constitution and the fifteen amendments and a supplement on New York State by E. W. Ames, published separately in paper covers. The *New Civics* covers the same material, but in a different way, bringing out the responsibilities of citizenship rather than administrative details. It is the better and newer book.)

Forman, S. E.: *Advanced Civics.* Century, 1917. Also his *American Government.* Century, 1917.

(*Advanced Civics* is of the same type as Guitteau but more readable. *American Government* is an abridgment of the Civics meant for a shorter but equally advanced course.)

* See *Woman Citizen*, Feb. 9 and 23.

STICKELS, ARNDT M.: *Elements of Government.* American Book Company, 1917. (Less advanced than the six books above. Covers the ground in about the style of Hoxie, but is not so good.)

Boynton, F. D.: *School Civics.* Ginn, 1916. Also his *Actual Government of New York.* Ginn, 1916. (*School Civics* is clear and interesting for grammar students and clubs; it is strong on historical rather than practical working information. *Actual Government of New York* is quite different, a simple but somewhat detailed study, beginning with the school district which the child knows through practical experience first, and then showing him the relation of the individual to county, state and nation.)

Sparks, Frank M.: *Government as a Business.* Rand, McNally and Company, 1916. (An exposition of the practice of government as opposed to the theory; what the officeholder as employe does for his employer, the people.)

Clark, Sollers Starrs: *The Government.* American Book Company, 1916. (A book of the type of Guitteau's *Preparing for Citizenship*, but not so good.)

NIDA, WILLIAM F.: *City, State and Nation.* Macmillan, 1917. (A good, simple statement for older children, better and fuller of information than many of this type.)

Mintz, Frances Sankstone: *The New American Citizen.* Macmillan, 1917. (A sincere effort to give foreigners something better than a child's reader. It contains only twenty pages on civics but all the text is chosen to awaken interest in the United States.)

Hill, Mabel, and Davis, Philip: *Civics for New Americans.* Houghton Mifflin and Company, 1915; and Sharpe, Mary F.: *Plain Facts for Future Citizens.* American Book Company, 1914. (Two books meant, like Richman and Wallach, for children or immigrants. Though they are both prepared by experienced teachers of immigrants, to the general reader they seem unnecessarily childish. This is especially true of the second book.)

M. S. B.

On the Feminist Firing Line

A STUDY of graduates of a Massachusetts trade school for girls, gives a sad blow to the current theory that girls work is only temporary. The record of 744 girls shows that seven years after graduation 66.8 per cent were still working, 9.1 per cent studying or at home, 4.6 per cent dead and only 19.4 per cent, less than a fifth, married and retired from industry.

NOT only are British women receiving the new war titles instituted by the King, but they are to be distinguished among those first at the front. According to the *Woman's Century*, nurses are to receive the special decoration to be granted to the first seven divisions of the British Expeditionary Force for service between August 5 to midnight November 22 and 23, 1914, in Belgium or France.

A NEW French institution, says *La Francaise*, is the Central School of Puericulture, which has been founded in Paris to instruct women specialists for work in milk stations and day nurseries. Mme. S. Cardane, Inspectrice of Paris Day Nurseries, is the head.

FOR FRANCE

Grand Military and Naval Meet

Madison Square Garden
NEW YORK

March 15, 16, 17

For the Benefit of the Women's Oversea Hospitals, U. S. A.

The Honorary Patrons are: M. Gaston Libert, Consul General of France; Sir Frederick W. Black, K. C. B., Vice-Chairman of the British War Mission; Brig-Gen. Evan M. Johnson, U. S. Army, and Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher, U. S. Navy.

Members of the Acting Committee are: Miss Charlotte Delafield, Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. William H. Hays, Mrs. Warner Leeds, Miss Luisita Leland, Mrs. V. Everit Macy, Mrs. Victor Morawetz, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. F. Louis Slade, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip.

Mrs. E. R. Strange is the Chairman of arrangements. Mrs. Howard W. Beal is the vice-chairman.

Preliminary Plans Cover Thrilling Programs of Sports and Drills by the U. S. Army and Navy

There will be a Special Program for the Children

All Proceeds Go to Hospital

All the Garden's "Privileges" waived by holders for Benefit of Hospital

Everybody is Giving, Giving, Giving

Nobody and nothing but the Hospital Unit Will or Can Make a Dollar

Meet the Meet Half Way

Remember the Date

Be There
See that everybody you know is there

Correspondence

From a Democrat

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

THE letter signed by Mrs. Whitney which appeared in your issue of the 9th inst. is interesting and enlightening, but it seems ingenious rather than ingenuous. Mrs. Whitney tells us:

"As against the prestige and strength of a party in power, the Republican vote is the result of an unorganized and individual sentiment among the Congressmen."

"The party in power" is a phrase much in favor among members of the Woman's Party, and seems to have spread its hypnotic suggestion to those who have had little to say in praise of that organization. It originated in England, where it has a real significance which it can never have while our government remains what it has been and seems likely to be.

The implication that Republican Congressmen spoke and voted for the suffrage amendment of their own free will is somewhat amusing to anyone who knows how they were dragooned, cajoled, threatened and implored, not to mention reminders that as the reward for enfranchising the negro they have claimed his vote for the last fifty years, the inference being that the woman voter may be caught by a similar bit of camouflage.

WHILE there may have been "no leader within or without the House to wield any party influence," there was somebody with enough "party influence," or something just as good, to call a Republican caucus, where the following resolution was adopted:

"The Republican conference of the House of Representatives recommends and advises that the Republican members support the Federal Suffrage Amendment in so far as they can do so consistently with their convictions and the attitude of their constituents."

This resolution had just as much weight with Mr. Meeker of Missouri, as the expressed wish of the President of the United States had with Mr. Clark of Florida. Anyone who can wrest any "glory" out of that resolution is welcome to it.

The truth is that dozens of Republican leaders, from Abraham Lincoln down, have been in favor of suffrage, and that party has been "the party in power" most of the time for fifty years without ever getting a suffrage amendment in gunshot of the calendar. The amendment has been lost in Republican states; it has been "jobbed," as it was in California when first submitted there, by Republican leaders. But what of it?

DEMOCRATS have never been less democratic than in their consideration of this measure. There is this one difference between the two parties. Democratic opposition is founded upon what they believe to be a reason. They have seen the evil that resulted from the enfranchisement of colored men under unprecedented conditions. They live face to face with this great American problem, which is simply the skeleton in the national closet for most of the rest of us. Dread of what the colored woman may do with the ballot is based upon a somewhat too active memory of what her father and grandfather did in those days of "reconstruction" that are not a source of pride to any American citizen. It is not a good and sufficient reason why millions of white women should be kept in political subjection, but such as it is, it does pass for a reason. Over against it the opponents of equal suffrage in the states where "negro domination" is only a phrase, have nothing better to give than flimsy excuses and pretexts.

All attempts to make political capital out of the woman voter are mere buncombe, and few there be who will be deceived thereby. Woman suffrage is coming as part of a great world movement. Both the parties in this country realize that fact and that they might as well cease their obstructionist methods. A woman who has done much suffrage work, and whose home is in a strongly Republican state, said to a Washington friend that she felt that she would like to be a Democrat after she had spent a winter working with her own recalcitrant Republican Legislature, but when she found herself struggling with the ante-civil war views of the southern Congressmen, she became utterly discouraged and indifferent as to future political affiliations.

THE sensible thing for women to do is to be thankful that the end of this long struggle is in sight. Let us be thankful to the men who have helped us when we had no hope of success, and let us not scrutinize too closely the gift-horse votes of more recent converts. Let us forget those whom we cannot forgive, and above all let us remember that we still have to get several of the thirty-six states necessary for ratification, and we shall not be assisted in that small task by trying to apportion out the "glory" that will be due when the thirty-sixth state Legislature has voted in favor of the suffrage amendment.

Ellis Meredith.

Washington, D. C.

No Party Victory

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

WITH the anti-suffragists laying suffrage victories to the Socialists, the friends of the Administration stressing Mr. Wilson's support of the cause and the admirers of Mr. Hughes claiming a share of the honors as "The Glory of the Republicans," some of us are likely to agree with one or another of these views. All of us who accept any of these explanations of the progress of equal suffrage in recent years, are likely to find ourselves in the same boat with the good people whom Lincoln described when he said: "You can fool some of the people all the time."

If we stop to consider the present condition of our political life, we will see how far from accurate are these attempts to credit the latest success of equal suffrage to party. There are still a goodly number of us who inherit our politics, but most of us are doing our own political thinking. The same forces that are developing large bodies of independent voters are bringing to the fore politicians who are unusually independent of the party whip. There is a schism in each of the great parties. There are those independents who are working to control their party for special interests, and, there are the independents within the same parties who are doing the best they know how to swing their party to the side of progress and the public welfare. These internal conflicts are much more important than the camouflage that is indulged in prior to each election.

Viewed from this standpoint, the suffrage victory in the House is a triumph of neither party. It is a victory for the liberal-minded men of all parties.

These men have been educated to this bit of fair-mindedness largely by the women, so that in the last analysis the glory is theirs. Through their patient and painstaking work they have earned a leadership which they will do well to retain, at least during this time of political uncertainty and readjustment. Let them beware how they bestow that glory on these idols made of political mud, lest in so doing, that leadership slip from them.

Joseph L. Richards.

Brookline, Mass., 247 Fisher avenue.

Women's Patriotism

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

THE performance by the Handel and Haydn Society on the evening of February 17 (in Symphony Hall, Boston), of Miss Mabel Daniels's new cantata, "Peace with a Sword," from the poem by Abbie Farwell Brown, was an indirect but splendid answer to the old charge that women are not true patriots, a direct answer to the old idea that their work in music and poetry must always be sentimental, with a note of weakness. The work of both the composer and the poet was judged, even by the Boston critics, on its own merits, not as "surprisingly good—for a woman," and was pronounced virile, vigorous, direct, worthy of the times and the subject. Miss Brown took the title and idea of her poem from the motto of the State of Massachusetts: "Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem," hardly a motto to appeal to a "pacifist crank"! Both women gave their work to the cause of American patriotism, and both are strong suffragists, Miss Brown being a prominent member of the Writers Equal Suffrage League of Boston.

THOUGH this work is of national as well as local interest, there is special significance in its having been presented in Boston, where anti-suffragists (yes, we still have them!) are at this time quietly and persistently spreading the absurd but insidious charge that all suffragists are pacifists, backed up by pro-Germans, and that they are doing nothing for the war. There are actually people in Massachusetts who believe this sort of thing, though it has as little relation to the facts as it has in every other part of our country. The "Peace with a Sword" of Miss Brown and Miss Daniels is but one brilliant example of the spirit of loyalty and service that fills the hearts and works of all our suffragists in Massachusetts and America.

L. R. Stanwood.

President, Writers Equal Suffrage League.

Annual March Sale

"Mc CREERY SILKS"

Famous Over Half a Century

Offering Over One Hundred Thousand Yards of this season's most fashionable weaves and colors

The following are in choice assortments of the latest Evening, Reception, Easter and Sport Colors, also Black or White

Double Width Crepe de Chine.....yard,	**1.25**	Imperial Dress Satin, 36 inches wide..yard,	**1.50**
Double Width Georgette Crepe....yard,	**1.25**	Chiffon Dress Taffeta, 36 inches wide..yard,	**1.50**
Double Width Crepe Meteor.....yard,	**1.75**	Colored China Silk, 36 inches wide..yard,	**75c**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

Correspondence

To the Editor of the Woman Citizen:

I MUCH appreciated the plea of the party from Yonkers, N. Y., to have ONE woman's paper absolutely free from the omnipresent recipe—and beseech you, "with all my heart," to grant the request.

It is not as though there were no papers which feature recipes. One of the reasons I advance to subscribers to take the paper is "that there are no silly recipes or fashion or society notes." I say *The Woman Citizen* aims to take its place among women beside *The New Republic, Literary Digest, Current Opinion*, and be an intellectual weekly for women edited by women, in contrast to the women's papers edited by men, which are full of what men want us to think, and not of vital matters of which we should be thinking.

Give us the news of how suffrage is progressing in the Senate, and what chance Miss Rankin's bill for women's naturalization has of being considered this session. We'll get all the cooking recipes we need in the rotten syndicated press papers with which the country abounds, without taking your valuable space for them.

Recipes prepared by *men* at that! It makes me perfectly furious to hear the insistence of women saving, *saving*, SAVING! Women have done all the saving that has ever been done in this country, and the letter you print in the "bonehead" editorial of February 9 is a fair sample of how much good it has done.

I ask that you devote the column that might be filled with cooking recipes to one entitled, "Ways Men Can Save and Help Their Country." Believe me, they need advice. Now, this is no joke, but an earnest suggestion that would be good business for you to follow; it would put you on the map, and to show you how much in earnest I am, I'll give a few pointers.

Ways Men Can Save and Help Their Country

By reducing the cost of government, in local, state and national affairs.

The Exemption Boards ask $150 a month for each member; the women who do Red Cross work, work for nothing—often find their own materials—or else pay for the material when they get it at headquarters.

Men can eat simpler luncheons. They can call for corn bread and rye bread and oatmeal cookies, which they are so anxious for the women to make to feed to the children.

Men can wear their old clothes, get their shoes half soled, make their hats last longer, buy cheaper underwear, linen, collars.

Men can make their neckties last longer.

Men can press their own trousers, save the money and buy thrift stamps, and make a regular contribution, weekly, to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., as they cannot do the work women do, knitting or sewing.

Amie Bigony Stewart.

Seattle, Wash.

In Louisiana

THAT was an important event in recent suffrage history in Louisiana when Suffrage House was opened at New Orleans. In a beautiful old Southern mansion at 1109 St. Charles ave., the suffragists of the Crescent City are now receiving their friends and carrying on a vigorous program of suffrage work.

The new suffrage home was established by the Woman Suffrage Party of Louisiana, but on its board of managers the Louisiana League for Woman Suffrage and the Equal Rights Party will be represented also. Thus the Louisiana suffragists will present a solid front in their battle for the franchise for the women of that state, with each organization free to carry on its own particular work.

Undoubtedly, Suffrage House in Louisiana will carry out the tradition of the true southern home, but there will be also much political work and work along the lines of citizenship and Americanization.

THE moving spirit in the establishment of the Louisiana Suffrage House was Mrs. W. J. O'Donnell, president of the Louisiana League for Woman Suffrage and City Chairman for New Orleans. On her staff she has appointed strong committee chairmen and members of committees who will have charge of every branch of activity, including classes in canning, conservation and Red Cross work. Mrs. W. S. Holmes of Baton Rouge, State President of the Woman Suffrage Party, will head the board of managers.

Some Experiences of a Home Teacher

By Frances Kellogg Curtis

IN some of the states where women vote and have the power of the ballot to help in the constructive work of Americanization, it has been found an excellent idea to have a "Home Teacher Law," so here in Massachusetts some of us in this work have adopted this plan in an amateur way, and we have found it most successful.

It is almost impossible for a foreign-born woman with her many tasks to leave home for anything but a few minutes necessary for her marketing, so we go to these women's homes and have there a class of three or four women living in the same house, women who have often been years in this country, but who have never had the chance to mingle with the outside world as do their husbands and children and so learn our language. Of course they have absorbed many words here and there and with a litle help and encouragement they make great progress.

I HAVE always liked Italians and Italy with her fatal gift of beauty, and her atmosphere of romance has ever made me feel with Browning, "Queen Mary's saying does for me, When Fortune's malice lost her Calais, Open my heart and you will see 'Italy, my Italy.'" I happen to speak a very terrible Italian and so I have been doing my work among the Italian women, and much as I have always admired them a closer knowledge has made the feeling even deeper. All their little tenements are so clean and the windows actually open, women in long earrings and colored head dresses working at strange looking embroidery frames, tomatoes and onions hanging in strings from the ceiling. One can hardly believe that a ten minute walk takes one to the heart of Boston.

But charming as are these Italian interiors, these people live isolated from the Native, they are like clayey patches of soil in a garden unfertilized by the stream of life flowing by and unable to absorb any moisture from the contiguous earth.

TO teach them the language is the first step in assimilating them, and making them really of our country.

Italians when they do become citizens are of our very best, but unfortunately many of them remain often strangers, and I think that this home teaching is the very thing to stop this condition; for instance, there are sixteen families in the house in the north end where I work and I am getting to know many of them. They feel that America is taking an interest in them represented in the person of my insignificant self.

They are all so kind and hospitable, insisting on my eating many delicious stews, or gnocchhi.

Here is a recipe, which is cheap and really good:

Take some canned tomatoes and add a little oil and cook well in the frying pan, then add several raw potatoes sliced, a bay leaf, some celery, a bit of onion. When this is all cooked (adding a little water occasionally) the tomatoes are a dark red color. Add a teaspoonful of current jam. I can assure you that you will like it.

HOW I would prefer to live in Salem Street rather than at 417 Beacon Street. I never see a friend of mine, it is always "not at home," or if I telephone, "Mrs. So-and-So is busy now, can I take the message?", but at this happy tenement you just put your head outside the door and call "Angelina, Brigida, Antonetta," and all your best friends come running in for such thrilling chats.

They are so very feministic, too. The women, to my surprise, have a lot of influence in the family and always keep their maiden names. When people remonstrate with them for the custom, saying it makes it hard for them to

FRANCES KELLOGG CURTIS

get their letters, they say, "Give up the name of mio padre? Mai Mai," and the best they will do is to give their names in this way, "Barbara Brigidi maritata Pozzi," and absolutely one often finds on the doors the women's names themselves and not the men's at all.

Of course occasionally we disagree on the upbringing of the young. Several of my friends in the North End believe that "troppo dormire e abbastanza malsano che troppo mangiare." This I cannot approve, even though it sounds perfectly logical when it is explained to me that one must keep one's babies up till eleven at night, for otherwise how will the brain have a chance to develop? And from lack of proper exercise it will be that of an idiot.

BUT what a bond it was between us when it appeared that a marito, after the fashion of all mariti, had said to a woman who had five children, and cooked, washed and cleaned house for four boarders besides her husband and self, that he really did not see what she did with herself all day long.

I taught that woman at once the proverb, "Man's work lasts from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done," to hand on to that marito, so similar to an American one whom I know quite well, when he came home that night.

YESTERDAY when I went down to give a lesson to a very intelligent pupil, she told me that she was awfully sorry, but she thought that perhaps she would put the lesson off till tomorrow, as she had had her sixth baby in the night.

I stepped into a shop and bought the most impracticable thing to be had, pale blue satin, trimmed with pink ribbons and embroidered in pink roses. That brave little woman had never had a single pretty thing for any of her babies, and Elenore Margarita, named after the due regine d'Italia, should start life with something to please her mother.

Many of these women never learn English in twenty years and their husbands and children are apt to look down on them in consequence. Poor old "Mass." When the country of the snows has outrun her with the voting of the women Esquimaux, when she has been forced to let her women vote by the ratification by all the other states of the Federal Amendment, then I shall use all my political influence to have the home teacher law passed by the Legislature, for it seems to me that it would indeed be an influence toward unifying the diverse peoples of the land.

Americanizing the Mexican

AMERICANIZATION work is holding a good measure of attention throughout the country and a big measure in the congested cities. Los Angeles is doing fine work along this line and has adopted an economic method for carrying on the work. Miss Ruby Baughman, Director of Night Schools and Foreign Education of Los Angeles, devotes part of her time to the State Normal School, training teachers for work among foreigners, giving the other part of her time to the City School department, supervising the actual field work.

In discussing her work, Miss Baughman says: "Time was when we felt our entire duty accomplished toward our immigrant neighbor when we helped him as quickly as possible to the duties of a voter. We know now that the the process of assimilation is much more complicated, much more difficult."

The plan as followed out is to have supplementary instruction for adults and children in classes which are held throughout the various periods of the day and at places most convenient to the "pupils." In one district the young women attend class in a nearby school, going directly from their work at the factory. Supper is prepared and eaten and then all attend class. Another instance is cited of women in a Mexican railroad camp who are learning English and the customs of this country in classes held in a vacant cottage. An empty street car makes a good place for another group at another railway camp, and as they knit and sew they learn the language of their adopted country. In the evening the men study their lessons in English from text books and in a convenient vacant room the boys of the camp learn their lessons in English and arithmetic while making useful things for the home.

List of Contributions Received from December 1st, 1917, to January 31st, 1918

Reported by EMMA W. ROGERS, Treasurer, N. A. W. S. A.

GENERAL DONATIONS

Las Vegas, Nevada, Club	$ 5.00	
Collections, Washington Convention	1,065.45	
Mrs. Eichelberger (Proceeds Patriotic Show)	55.00	
Mrs. Mina Van Winkle	100.00	
Ada Safford	4.00	
Isabel Howland	25.00	
Mrs. Percival Chubb	5.00	
Pauline Holme	5.00	
Flora Gifford	1.00	
Mrs. George B. Morley	10.00	
W. C. Gannett	2.00	
Mrs. A. C. Bartlett	100.00	
Rebecca Miller	1.00	
Ellen F. Adams	5.00	
W. D. Chung	1.00	
Katharine B. Davis	5.00	
Mrs. William Willcox	25.00	
Henrietta Boldy Lyon	5.00	
Carrie C. Catt	310.49	
Mrs. C. H. Bond	20.00	
Mrs. John C. Lee	50.00	
Dr. Stella Mason	5.00	
Grace R. Hebard	5.00	
Mrs. Lewis J. Cox	5.00	
Mrs. Charles B. Wood	100.00	
Dr. Ellen C. Sabin	10.00	
Mrs. Edith L. Stebbins	10.00	
Mrs. Frank Sommers	50.00	
Miss Sarah C. Scott	25.00	
Mrs. Virginia Branner	5.00	
		$ 2,014.94

DUES—1917

Maryland Woman Suffrage Association	$ 41.00	
Michigan Equal Suffrage Association	150.00	
Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association	10.00	
Arkansas Equal Suffrage Central Committee	10.00	
National Men's League	100.00	
Utah State Suffrage Council of Women	10.00	
		321.00

ANNUAL PLEDGES—1917

Mrs. James E. Neal	$ 25.00	
No. Car. Equal Suffrage League	48.06	
Texas Woman Suffrage Association	750.00	
Berrien County Equal Suffrage League	15.35	
Miss Kate Gordon	50.00	
Dr. William Allee	60.00	
Mrs. William Allee	60.00	
Alfred G. Lewis	100.00	
		1,108.41

ANNUAL PLEDGES—1918

Forward		$3,444.35
West Va. Woman Suf. Assn.	$ 25.00	
Marion Reilly	45.00	
Estate Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw	2,500.00	
Kate Gleason	500.00	
Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association	250.00	
Mrs. Victor Sorchan	500.00	
Estelle B. Crane	10.00	
Laura R. White	50.00	
Mrs. Clement A. Griscom	50.00	
No. Car. Equal Suf. League	50.00	
Esther G. Ogden (Mite Box)	4.34	
Mrs. Ben Hooper	100.00	
Mrs. E. Virginia Smith	10.00	
Katherine Reynolds McCormick	25.00	
Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid	10.00	
Mrs. William H. Allee	10.00	
Mrs. G. H. Bass	10.00	
Mrs. Frances Fort Brown	100.00	
Newton Equal Suffrage League	200.00	
A friend (by Mrs. Catt)	500.00	
Mrs. John J. White	550.00	
D. of C. State Equal Suffrage Association	150.00	
Madison, New Jersey, Equal Suffrage League	25.00	
Mrs. M. A. Blair	25.00	
Mrs. Alice Lockerby	25.00	
Mrs. M. A. Hawkins	5.00	
Mrs. George Notnam	500.00	
Mrs. Joseph Daly	25.00	
Mrs. Augustus Peabody	100.00	
Mrs. James Macpherson	100.00	
St. Joseph County Equal Suffrage Association	20.00	
Equal Suffrage League, Summit, N. J.	10.00	
Mrs. Arthur Livermore	50.00	
Mrs. R. G. Shaw	2,000.00	
Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association	375.00	
Mrs. Henry Villard	100.00	
Miss Julia Rogers	100.00	
Mary Parke London	50.00	
Mrs. S. S. Mitts	25.00	
Mrs. George H. Boyd	50.00	
Mrs. William Willcox	300.00	
Elizabeth Tone	10.00	
Mrs. C. E. Ellicott	10.00	
Mrs. B. F. Pitman	10.00	
Mrs. Robert Huse	20.00	
Mrs. H. A. Robinson	50.00	
Mrs. James Morrisson	10.00	
Mrs. B. F. Saunders	25.00	
Mrs. F. J. Tone	110.00	
Mrs. John W. Laurence	25.00	
Carrie C. Catt	500.00	
		10,134.34
Total		$13,578.65

Women in the Current News

IT is no longer difficult to give examples of the woman in business, or rather there is now an *embarras de richesse*. In *Forbes Magazine* (Finance), Marian R. Glenn runs each week the story of a woman who has made her pile by hard work and business acumen. Among the latest are Sallie Cross Foster, expert in office management, and Mme. E. S. During, proprietress of the Green Witch Tea Room, a French woman who has made a fortune in New York real estate. Mme. During has recently equipped an ambulance for France. Hardly an issue of the *American Press* fails to carry its story of the woman who is running her husband's newspaper while he is away at the front, or the woman who has started a paper on her own account and made a success of it.

THE *Woman's Home Weekly* and the *Indianapolis News* carry each a unique story of a business woman. Mrs. M. Armer, "Mohair Queen," is the *News'* theme. Mrs. Armer began her career in New Mexico at the age of 18, in the days when Apache raids were of frequent occurrence. In those days her husband was a miner with goat raising as a side line. When he died, Mrs. Armer found herself with six children under twelve years on her hands, and a flock of 137 inferior Angora goats. She turned the goats to good account, bred them up to a high standard, and now has an income of $24,000 a year and six children educated and started in the world. Three sons are in the army.

MRS. G. H. MATHIS, whose story the *Woman's Home Weekly* tells, and Mrs. Harriet W. R. Strong (*New American Woman*), are more than business women. They are applied scientists whose work is of value to the community. Mrs. Mathis of Montgomery, Ala., is "doctor of run down farms." By her work of scientific rotation of crops and upbuilding of worn out soils she is credited with having increased by $10,000,000 the annual value of farm products of Southern states. She earns fees as high as $35,000. Mrs. Strong of Los Angeles, has done work of equal value for Western states. She is a leading authority on water and water power. Thus between them, she and Mrs. Mathis share dominion of the "dry land and the waters." Mrs. Strong is a member of the Arizona and California River Regulation Committee. From her brain sprang the reclamation of the Imperial Valley, once a desert now a spreading wheat and alfalfa land worth many millions. Her son-in-law, Hon. Frederick C. Hicks of New York, will introduce in Congress as a war measure a comprehensive conservation project of Mrs. Strong's.

Children's Year

THE Federal Children's Bureau in cooperation with the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has begun active work to put into effect its war program for the 30,000,000 American children as outlined in the *Woman Citizen* of January 26.

It sets April 6, the first anniversary of the declaration of war by the United States, as the beginning of Children's Year, and sets the country the task of saving the lives of 100,000 babies and young children—that is, of cutting down the nation's child death rate by that much. April 6 is National Weighing and Measuring Day. In order that each state may feel responsible for a definite number of lives, quotas have been assigned the states on the basis of the population under 5 years.

The quotas run from 60 lives in thinly populated Nevada to 8,455 in New York State. It is expected that 5,000 or more local committees of the Child Welfare Department of the Woman's Committee, will be able to carry the campaign to every community in the country.

The program for live saving covers:

1. Prenatal care.
2. Registration of births.
3. Children's clinics and conferences.
4. Organization of state and city divisions of child hygiene.
5. Guarding of milk supply.
6. Standardizing of family income.

For Fifteen Cents

FROM a recent *Monthly Bulletin* of the State Federation of Labor of Alabama—where a chivalrous manhood takes care of womanhood—comes the following:

"Under a recent date line, Escambia County, State of Alabama, rises to remark that Escambia County has made a most advantageous contract with a certain employing concern, where the county has leased its women convicts for two years for the munificent sum of 15 cents per day. Such things make us wonder if we are still in the dark ages, with all the blind ignorance of human instincts, with all the intolerant cruelty of the old savage slave dealer and buyer, and this happened in the enlightened State of Alabama. Women sold into slavery to the highest bidder, to do whatever that bidder desires; work, slave, toil through the days; rest in stockades, filthy and unfit, for the nights; truly a picture upon which every Alabamian should look with pride; and candidates for the governorship favor the 'gradual' removal of convicted persons from the mines and lumber camps.

"For years and years labor has fought this system of slavery in the state. Governors have promised to abolish it, legislatures have promised to abolish it; the people have demanded its abolishment, but when it comes to weighing the human soul against the almighty dollar, the dollar wins every time. Poor, indeed, must be that state which has to sell its legal slaves into involuntary servitude that it may use the revenue thus obtained to pay its teachers, to pay its officers, to pay its expenses in other ways, to pay the jurors who send the unfortunates to the mines, to pay the judges who pronounce sentence.

"And not a man offers for office in the state but who will wink at this inhuman traffic in human souls; not one of them will come out flatly for the abolition of the traffic."

Where Is Your State?

HERE it is March! And we are wondering just what delightful surprises its four full weeks will hold for the *Woman Citizen*.

And that reminds us of an enthusiastic friend of our youth who regularly once a year upon our natal day indulged in such epistolary sentiments as "Here you are nineteen! Nineteen is ordinarily not considered any special kind of an age to arrive at but to my mind it has all the virtue and interest of being neither eighteen nor twenty," etc., etc. Which, after all, does not restrain us, as it doubtless should, from remarking the advent of March and the approach of April.

We are hoping that during this month this column will have a great deal of interesting material to publish from the various state and local associations who are launching our Spring Drive for 100,000 new subscribers. Each state has a special set of problems and its own particular method of solving them, but it always helps to know something of what the other fellow is doing.

So let us hear from all of you often. This column is not ours but yours and we expect that you will fill it each week with valuable information.

VIRGINIA—We think your discount a very generous one, and now that once more our weather is normal and grippe has loosened its grip, the campaign for your magnificent weekly must make a sprint toward its goal. We await the receipt books eagerly, feeling sure they will facilitate the pleasant business of recording subscriptions. They will also add to our already heavy obligations to you. *Suffrage news and Suffrage views fresh every week for less than two cents the issue to the subscriber!*—Helen Stockdell.

IOWA—I am hearing good reports from several of my agents and mean that Iowa shall send in a thousand subscriptions this year. The women are all enthusiastic.—Effie M. Jones.

TEXAS—We are entering into a campaign for the Primary Suffrage but are not forgetting the *Citizen* and hope within a few weeks to have turned in a long list of subscribers.—Lavinia Engle.

ALABAMA—I have the greatest confidence in the fact that there is no better means of getting our suffrage message across than through *your invaluable paper, which during the last year has certainly attained to a rare degree of excellence.* For the sake of the suffrage movement and for the sake of the individual suffragists, you have my heartfelt wish that the new subscribers to the *Woman Citizen* may number 100,000 by the end of the year.—Mary Parke London.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—I am appointing good chairmen for our big cities, as well as one in each county, beside sending out many personal letters, so we should soon have good results.—Mary Post.

NORTH DAKOTA—Mrs. Emma S. Pierce, Press Chairman, has sent out over 200 letters in behalf of the *Woman Citizen*.

State Circulation Chairmen

Virginia: Miss Helen Stockdell of Richmond
Wisconsin: Mrs. Charles Mott of Milwaukee
Iowa: Dr. Effie M. Jones of Webster City
Louisiana: Mrs. Sherard Brisbane of New Orleans
Maine: Mrs. Dora H. York of Augusta
New Jersey: Mrs. F. H. Colvin of East Orange
New Hampshire: Mrs. Mary Post of Portsmouth
Rhode Island: Mrs. LeBaron C. Colt of Bristol
Kentucky: Mrs. Charles Firth of Covington
West Virginia: Mrs. P. S. McBee of Morgantown
Massachusetts: Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie of Boston
Texas: Mrs. Helen Moore of Galveston
South Carolina: Mrs. J. T. Gittman of Columbia
Alabama: Miss Mary P. London of Birmingham.
Indiana: Mrs. Jessie Croan of Anderson.

Look to your laurels, Iowa and New Jersey! Virginia's one hundred and eighty-nine chairmen are getting to work.

Circulation Contest

1. A pledge will constitute an entry.
2. No entries will be accepted after December 1, 1918.
3. Contest closes January 1, 1919.
4. In case of a tie for any one premium, the prize will be awarded to each qualifying contestant.
5. Only actual paid subscriptions will be counted in the awarding of premiums.

First Cash Premium
FIFTY DOLLARS

To the State Association that sends in the highest number over 200 (paid new subscribers). The net price per subscription to the State Association is .70, the .30 to go into the state, county or local treasury, as may be decided by arrangement between the state and its branches.

Second Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

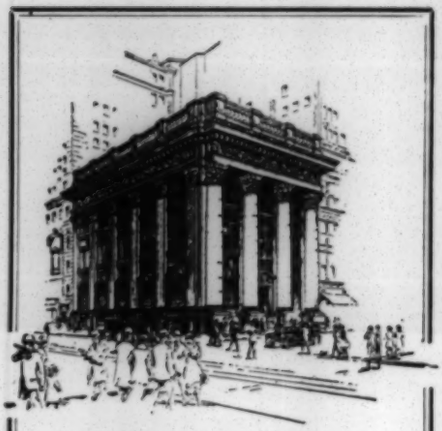
To the County Association that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the State Association, and would help swell the state's total.

Third Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Local Club that sends in the highest number over 100 (paid new subscribers). These would come through the County Association into the State Association, and thence to the *Woman Citizen*.

Fourth Cash Premium
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

To the Co-operating Subscribers who sends in the highest number over 50. This would be independent of state, county and club circulation activities, would apply to states that do not take up the circulation work in an official way, and would come directly to the *Woman Citizen*. The net price per subscription is $1.00. No discount.



The Woman's Department at our Fifth Avenue Office is in charge of Miss V. D. H. Furman and is especially equipped to handle the accounts of women and women's organizations

COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY

358 FIFTH AVENUE

We are sometimes called the Official Suffrage Bank

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Mrs. Nanette B. Paul, LL. B., President, Author of "Paul's Parliamentary Law" and "The Heart of Blackstone"

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Eat Where You See This Emblem

THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

asks every loyal American to help win the war by rigidly maintaining, *as a minimum of saving*, the following program:

Have TWO WHEATLESS DAYS (Monday and Wednesday) in every week, and ONE WHEATLESS MEAL in every day

Have ONE MEATLESS DAY (Tuesday) in every week and ONE MEATLESS MEAL in every day. Have TWO PORKLESS DAYS (Tuesday and Saturday) in every week

Make every day a FAT-SAVING DAY

Make every day a SUGAR-SAVING DAY

Use FRUITS, VEGETABLES and POTATOES abundantly

Use MILK wisely

Hoarding food in households is both selfish and unnecessary; the food hoarder is working against the common good and even against the very safety of the country.

KEEP THE PLEDGE

Valenciennes Laces

Reg. Trade-Mark

at McCutcheon's

In addition to a carefully selected stock of all kinds of fine quality Laces, particular attention is directed to an unusually extensive assortment of Valenciennes Laces.

These Valenciennes Laces consist of matched sets of the most desirable weaves and designs, manufactured in England and France.

Also an interesting variety of "Entre Deaux" or Seamings and dainty narrow Edgings, always greatly in demand and difficult to procure.

These French and English Machine-made Laces in many instances are reproductions of the Hand-made Belgian Valenciennes mentioned below.

Hand-made Belgian Valenciennes are being displayed in our Lace Department, in a wonderful variety, considering the present difficulty in procuring Belgian-made Valenciennes Laces. These are real Belgian Laces and are made of specially prepared thread.

The above Laces are marked in our regular stock much below present values.

Orders by mail given special attention

James McCutcheon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

will be paid to suffrage associations in the United States for new subscriptions to

The WOMAN CITIZEN in 1918

The Honor Roll

is rapidly growing in length and with it the interest and enthusiasm of the enrolled associations is increasing. Is your local association making an effort to secure its share of this generous amount of money? If not, what is the reason for the delay? Do not let neighboring associations take the lead, but join in the race at once. There is no handicap to equalize the chances of competitors, but if you start your work *now* your reward will be substantial if you put effort into it.

"There is really nothing easier than securing subscribers for The WOMAN CITIZEN"

writes Doctor Effie McCollum Jones, who has sent us subscriptions from many states, including her home state, Iowa.

Fill your treasury and be rewarded by winning a CASH PREMIUM

The arrow points to the premium offer on opposite page